Subsidizing Mr. Cravens.

"The "Sentinel" intimates that if the correspondence which took place between Mr. Cravens and the editor of the Journal were published, the "subsidizing" would be established, and asks that it may be done. If Mr. Cravens sees proper, he is at perfect liberty to publish all our correspondence on the subject, as we are confident that nothing will be found in it compromitting the political integrity of either Mr. Cravens or ourselves, and certainly nothing to

We have thus, at this late day, after having repeated the statement for weeks, an acknowledge- Journal, as contained in an article of July 2d. The is settled. It yields the point, notwithstanding its California, printed at Saa Francisco, dated May 1, ment from the Editor of the Journal, that he did have Journal observes, referring to the sentiments of the "Socumentary evidence," and the democratic party 1849. The paper is mainly filled with advertisements some sort of correspondence with Mr. Cravens on Nicholson letter, that this subject. He is willing now, less than a month . The attempt made by the 'Sentirel' to get out of the before the election, to permit that correspondence to dilemma, places one of the Editors of that paper in a very see the light. He refused to do this in May last; but beautiful condition. He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and voted for the nomination of Gen. Cass on now, we suppose, he feels certain that, whatever the every ballot that was given. Can it be said that he did not correspondence may prove, it will reach the people at too late a period to produce any effect. Let this be him from the difficulty in which he has placed himself." as it may, we hope Mr. CHAVENS will assent to the Now this comes with a very bad grace from the publication of the letters at once, and that he will Journal, in view of the fact, that its own responsible send us copies of them. Other whig leaders corres- editor was a delegate to the "slaughter-house" conponded with Mr. Cravens on the same subject. We vention at Philadelphia, and much against his own wish they may assent to the publication of their let- will was forced into the nomination of Taylor! Can ters, either before or after the election. Will they it be supposed that he did not know the opinions and the assent to this? If so, let them notify Mr. C. of the practices of Taylor in regard to slavery ! He cannot

1. O. O. F.

The Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge of Indiana, have been in session in this city during the present week. The following is a list of the officers spectively, to-wit:

Officers of the Grand Encampment. Isaac H. Taylor,-M. W. G. P. Wm. Robson,-M. E. G. H. P. James Gibson.-R. W. G. S. W. John Lilly,-R. W. G. J. W. Willis W. Wright,-R. W. G. Scribe. E. Hedderly,-R. W. G. Treas. Joseph Little,-W. G. Sent. Schuyler Colfax,-G. Rep. to G. L. U. S. Officers of the G. Lodge.

Job B. Eldridge,-M. W. G. M. Oliver Dufour,-M. W. D. G. M. Joseph L. Silcox,-G. S. W. Laz. Noble,-G. Sec'y. Jacob B. McChesney,-G. Treas.

On Thursday, in the afternoon, a public celebra tion took place, according to previous arrangements. At two o'clock the members of the order, several hundred in number, and from all parts of the State, Cincinnatl, &c., assembled at their Hall, from whence they marched through several of the principal streets. Second Presbyterian Church, where, after appropriate preliminary exercises, an address was delivered by S. Colfax, Esq. The address commanded the marked men present. Merely to say that Mr. Colfax did himself credit and give satisfaction to the Order, would be too common-place. He did more. He sketched the picture of the beauty, the utility, and that position. Can the editor of the Journal say as the harmony of Odd-fellowship with a master's hand; much? and he answered and exposed the objections usually. "made to the Order in such a happy and effectual man-

The choir of the Church acquitted themselves, as they always do, with the very highest credit. It is repeats a statement which we have already commentthe frequent remark of strangers visiting this city. that the Second Presbyterian Church choir make bet-

that, but it never has said (we believe) that it was in favor of the passage of the "Wilmot Proviso."

What has it to say on that subject? Are you for a sounced that letter, we should like to have them named. What has it to say on that subject? Are you for or They cannot be found. The Washington Union, in almost against it? We are now, as we always have been, every number, told its readers that Gen. Cass would veto the in favor of its passage. Come out, Mr. Sentinel, Wilmot Proviso, and that Gen. Taylor would sign it. We boldly, for or against it. Dont try to play the Joe extract the following from that paper: Wright game on that question. Speak out-age or ter that General Cass firmly stands the ground which he has

something stronger! and this has been the only posi- if elected President he would veto the Wilmot Proviso. Date

tion we have ever occupied on this subject. viso, on the people of States which may be afterwards garded by him and by his supporters as identical." created out of the new territory? Could slavery be lawfully established therein by the people of the States, or would the proviso operate as a perpetual estoppel! In short, could the people of Indiana, or any establish slavery within their limits, the ordinance of 1787 to the contrary notwithstanding! When the Journal answers this question we shall have something further to say perhaps. We will enlighten it we properly apprehend him.

"The "Sentinel" talks about "Freedom," and yet supports Mr. Brown for Congress, who, if elected, it the confidence of the people !"-Journal.

We support Mr. Brown because he is the demoeratic candidate, and we suppose will carry out the would gladly have us suppose that they all approved wishes of the people. How does the Journal know of it? Could "denunciation" have been reasonably that Mr. Brown will vote against the proviso! It expected? There were supposed to be some other has no authority for saying so; or at least it gives matters in issue besides the slavery question, both by none; and its own mere assertions, without proof, are whigs and democrats, and the doctrines of the Nich-

Rich again! The new hand at the Journal bellows, papers seized upon that declaration as a devil-send. must be very ill acquianted with the public estimation It was legitimate capital for them and gained them in regard to itself. Drabs when quarelling with vir- thousands of votes in the free States. Yet the decla-

MR. BENTON AND THE STATE JOURNAL .- The State Journal joins with the Calhoun press of Missouri and elsewhere, in abusing and misinterpreting Mr. Benton's position on the subject of slavery extensisn. It knows he voted for the anti-slavery proviso, as applied to Oregon, and that he takes even stronger ground than that as to New Mexico and California; but it fears that Benton may be a candidate for the Presidency hereafter; or that he will be a thorn in Senate, and therefore, it misinterprets his position. Taylor on the slavery question, so as the more effectually to and endeavors to poison the public mind against him. will be mistaken:" This shows that the Journal is as ready to bow the knee to slavery as the veriest doughface South or North. Let its hypocrisy be noted and remembered.

The Democrats of Iowa have nominated William Patterson of Lee county for President of the State Board of Public Works; Jesse Williams of Johnson county for Secretary of State; and Geo. Gillaspie for Treasurer of State. The whigs and Free Soilers have united upon a ticket.

the Protestant Episcopal Church of Indiana, by the "embarrass" his administration? Answer that, Mas-Annual Convention recently assembled in this city, ter Brook! Here the cat is let out of the bag, inconhas accepted the appointment.

Indiana Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.]

justify the charge made by the Sentinel."-Journal. "Errors of the State Journal."--- No. 4. fairly caught! It cannot recede! It has told a truth!

put in a plea of ignorance, certainly. He went it blind, with his eyes open! He had already, by declarations through the Journal, showed that he agreed with Webster, that "the nomination of Taylor was not fit to be made;" and we know that he his sel elect for the ensuing term of one year for each re- nominated McLone, for the same reason. We are ready to compare notes with Mr. Defrees upon this subject, in every particular. If one of our editors appears to have been inconsistent, the editor of the Journal is in a thousand times worse predicament. He had better be careful how he throws stones at us! His conscience must convince him of this.

Our editor did just what he would do again, under the same circumstances. The nomination of Gen. Cass, like that of Taylor, was a "foregone conclusion." No one man could have prevented it, had he desired. All that remained to be accomplished, was to keep the party right on the question of slavery. That was more important than even the election of any man, upon ill-defined or wrong issues. Our editor did all that one man, of his limited capacity and influence could do, to accomplish the more important point. He therefore made personal preferences sub-Jacob P. Chapman, } G. Reps. to G. L. U. S. ordinate to this end. He looked to something beyond a mere hope of temporary success. He thought it was really better for his party to be right, than to attain the nominal possession of the Presidency for a single term! Can the Journal comprehend this? If not, we can talk more plainly.

We supported Gen. Cass both in the convention and afterwards, upon the principles recognized and defined by the Baltimore Platform, and upon no other: Upon the same basis we should have aided in sustaining him had he been elected. As to measures not settled attention of the large audience of ladies and gentle- by that declaration, we should have been guided by the rule of right, according to our own judgment. We said before the election, that we were " for Cass and free soil;" and we never had an idea of changing

There is a homely old saying, that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth," and we are ner as to carry conviction to the understanding of his sorry to confess, that there is too much truth in it as regards politics. Perhaps it is because of a reliance upon it, that the Journal, varying its language only,

"During the canvass immediately following the nomination of General Cass, and the adoption of the above rester music than any choir in the West: and it is true. olution, not a single Democratic paper nor a single Democratic elector, within our knowledge, failed to defend The "Sentinel" talks lustily about Freedom and all General Cass's Nicholson letter against the attacks made

'At all events we are happy to understand by private lettaken. Being applied to formally by a man or two of the We are in favor of the proviso, if we can't get Wilmot stamp, he declared unbesitatingly that he adhered to his Nicholson letter and to the Baltimore platform; and that

Gen. Taylor make such a statement? Now answer us, if you please. What do you sup-" Here is an assurance made by an authority which cannot pose will be the weight, bearing or effect of the pro- and to the Billimere pla form.' His Nicholson letter and

As to the Electors, how does the Journal know any thing about their speeches, except by guess? Did it ever see one in print? Very few, if any, we imagine. Such speeches, as every sensible man knows, other State formed out of the Northwestern territory, are generally modified to suit localities differing in sentiment. Every one who heard the speeches of whig electors, remembers this very well. They are

But newspapers are of rather more importance. as to our position as well as that of Mr. Benton, if What does the Journal mean by " Democratic papers," in this connection! Does it include or exclude all those papers in New York, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, which either maintained complete silence on will vote against the Wilmot Proviso! That fact is the Nicholson letter positions,-or which supporting a strong proof of the sincerity of its recent conver- Cass, protested against those positions, -or which sion. How many more such will be required to give repudiated Cass and supported Van Buren because of

Not having all "denounced" the letter, the Journal olson letter, and the practical slaveholding notions of "Our recent conversion!" That's rich! Is it any Taylor, were not generally "denounced" by their more recent than the Journal's conversion to Taylor- supporters, in the free States, for reasons which must ism and slavery, for the sake of the "spoils?" A be plain enough to every man of common sense. The year ago or more, it was convenient for the Journal folly of this plea of the Journal must be apparent to to take a counter attitude in its imputations against every body but itself. But the Washington "Union," us, especially when it used to quote the resolutions of not in every number, but once, affirmed that Cass would vato the Wilmot proviso, if he had a chance. The Journal laments our repute among the people ! Yes, and the Journal, and hundreds of other whig tuous women always assail them in a certain way. ration was made without authority, as we have reason for believing, and the "Union" took back or modified the statement, immediately after it was

To all the "documentary evidence" thus adduced by the Journal, it adds a resolution of a single county convention in this State of an hundred counties, pronouncing in favor of "non-intervention!" But it immediately admits, that-

"When the 8th of January convention assembled, it was determined to 'change front 'on this question, for the purthe sides of Calhoun and Taylor, in his place in the pose of uniting with those who were unwilling to trust Gen. embarrass his administration as they supposed. In this they

Well! If the Democratic party has "changed front," it has, according to the Journal's own showing, taken a position against slavery! We thank our shrewd neighbor for the honest confession! This truth is elicited, as it sometimes is, from dishonest or unwilling witnesses, in cross examinations. The great end in view with the Journal is, that Taylor's administration shall be sustained, slavery or no slavery, right or wrong! Taylor too, is confessedly in favor of slavery extension; otherwise, how could the Rev. Dr. Uproto, who was elected Bishop of determination of the Democrats in favor of freedom, tinently! The confession is made! The Journal is | acter of his sectarian opinions .- Pa. Ledger.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 19, 1849.

We continue our exposure of the errors of the State | And in the telling, the whole controversy between us |

the Hon, John L. Robinson, the democratic candidate mation of San Francisco into a great city. for re-election to Congress, from the third district in We copy the following editorial articles from the this State. He openly proclaims himself in favor of California: the Wilmot proviso, as the Journal says, and it ob- LATEST FROM THE MINES. - In the failure, from some un-

donment of the course taken by the Democratic party at the | tion

Is not this exceedingly rich, from a Whig!! Rob- to the quantities extracted. of the Democratic party never entertained any fixed | gold hunter is subjected.

The most reliable occounts state the number of persons This from a whig of the Era of 1840 and 1849! Impudence can't well take a higher flight than that. The imputation is so barefaced, that it is its own best commentary. No ridicule or irony can match it.

The Journal continues-"We have always believed that Gen. Paylor would sign to him, and, from recent information, that belief has been | can citizens. confirmed in such a manner as to place it beyond a doubt. ly and try a man by his acts before they condemn him, will against the President. They will no more condemn him until he acts on that subject, than they would go into the jury exterminate the savages before they can labor much longer box and return a verdict of guilty before the testimony had

he Journal. That may be true; but it has to be he is really opposed to any restriction of slavery. much. We desire to know certainly, whether his ers made a concerted attempt at escape, when five of them "administration will be embarrassed by the test," as We hear a few complaints of sickness, but generally, we the Journal confesses. We don't wan't to "worry" believe, the health of the miners is good. the old fellow, but merely to "find out where he is," about the matter. But the Journal wants the people default. All that could then be done, would be to ple will agree to no such " patient waiting," if they have given it, New York of the Pacific. are wise; but will see to it that they send men to Congress not I kely to become treacherous for the sake Bay of Suisun, and at its immediate junction with the River of saving Taylor's administration from "embarrass- San Joaquin, and also at or near the point where the Sacrament," or for any other reason. There is safety for mento empiles into the Bay of Suison. The ground is an average of five feet above the highest rise of the tile or freedom in no other course.

CHOLERA.-The deaths in the cities from cholera still continue very numerous, and taking a general view of the whole ground, it can scarcely be said that there is any apparent decrease. St. Louis is the Board of U. S. Commissioners for surveying the rivers the greatest sufferer. On the 10th there were 190 injerments, of which 150 were cholera. At Cincinnati there is a slight decrease, the average number of | ing out of the channel, together with sailing directions that deaths of cholera being from 70 to 80 per day.

office are made entirely new, with an oscent gradual, to the Bay and River, will be enabled to navigate a vessel easy, and withal, very pleasant and delightful .- Peru from the entrance of the Bay to the new city. The chart

no stairs. One step only takes a man from out-doors | years to come. Thus has the enterprise of Col. Stevenson into where he gets the whole story, the latest news, the cheapest printing, and the most extensive adver- been stationed here for the last two years. The new city is tising. We are on the ground floor.

We see by the last Madison Courier that S. F. beyond which houses or any obstructions are never to be and J. B. Covington, Esqs., retire from the concern, erected, and vessels can come immediately to this street

has given birth to an eloquent champion of monarchy, ocean, San Francisco and this new New York. Arrangeconverted from the heresies of freedom! In the first | ments have also been made for the immediate rection of French revolution, Burke was purchased by feudal legitimacy, to rail down the rights of the people, and disparage republics as incompatible with property, sites of public buildings, school-houses, and churches prolific in anarchy, and destructive to virtue. From a tory, the service performed by Burke would have duty we owe the proprietors thereof, for the pains they been ineffectual. Declamation against popular rights have taken and the expense they have incurred, in making must come from lips accustomed to praise them, and channels leading from it to the rivers Sacramento and Sar a Whig was bought to paint the horrors of freedom. Joaquin. They have thereby conferred a lasting benefit on In another crisis Walter Scott wrote down the fame the whole country, and deserve at least, this public acknowa pigmy finger on the colossal genius of modern ages, and he received his reward in a title. And now, in another crisis of revolutions in Europe, we have the pen of Macaulay to champion "constitutional monarchy," as the perfection of government, in the very midst of a blaze of popular fires. reducing to ashes throne after throne, or driving monarch after monarch into exile or abdication, while her own bowels are burning with the secret fires of a Chartist rebellion, destined at no remote day to be a civil and political revolution. How opportune the glowing tive monarchy! Burke's apostacy was not more seasonable, though unquestionably more effective.

Macauley comes in the very witching hour of peril

But there was a Judas who betrayed his Master for to quench the kindling fires of discontent, and convince starving millions that England is too happy, her people too prosperous, and her government too perfect ever to be convulsed by another "great revolution." Yet it will be found an arduous task to persuade Engis a gossamer that a puff of wind from the lip of el- nominating candidates for State offices for their resoquence can dissolve. But when had England a "great | pective parties. revolution!" Never. She has never yet seen what a great revolution is. She has never yet achieved a resolution, on the motion of a Mr. Giddings, for the great civil and political revolution. A change of dy- appointment of a Committee of the Free Soilers, on nasty from a Catholic to a Protestant monarch, was the subject of a union of the two parties. Upon the not a civil and political, but a sectarian revolution-a assembling of the Free Soil Convention, a committee religious reform—the substitution of one bigotry for of two from the Whig Convention appeared in the another. A great revolution must restore the people Free Soil convention, and announced, in true parlia-to the full enjoyment of civil freedom and political mentary style, the fact of a committee of conference. justice, and any change that falls short of that, is an | The Free Soilers then passed a resolution to appoin abortion too insignificant for national exultation, a like committee, with instructions not to make any historical example, or popular applause; for anything proposition, but to hear what the Whigs had to offer, short of that only consolidates tyranny, confirms and then report progress to the Convention. wrong, and coments oppression. England is yet to be- The committee after a conference with the Whig hold the bonds of her people broken asunder by a great | committee, reported that the Whigs were willing to sectarian passions, but embracing the whole human make a fair distribution of the offices. The Free Soil-

laws, and guard your own rights." even relinquish, on this occasion, the expediency, to stand upon the more tenable ground of defending American opinions from the taint of monarchical infection. Macaulay is now in the hands of every Cincinnati American reader, inoculating in their minds the views of false doctrines in politics, in virtue of Protestant prepossessions in religion, when no American ought to mix one with the other, whatever the bue and char- lent to about thirty-four and a half millions of dol-

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the Alla of commission merchants, lawyers' notices, co-part-As if not satisfied with this significant and une- nership notices, land sales, sales of town lots, new quivecal confession, the Journal returns to and en- goods, drug stores, sign painting, arrival and departforces it, incidentally, in alluding to the attitude of ure of ships, &c. &c., indicating the swift transfor-

accountable cause, of our regular correspondence from the mines, we are compelled to make up an article from the " This is only additional evidence of the complete aban- meagre and unauthenticated particulars in general circula-

last Presidential election, and adds another melaucholy proof In most of the rivers where the process of gold digging is that the leaders of the Democratic party never honestly en-tertained any fixed principles, and are always prepared to In most of the dry diggings the searcher is well rewarded, resort to any expedient by which power may be obtained." though we have not ascertained any precise information as

We understand that many of the new comers are sorely inson is condemned for his inconsistency in getting disappointed, and some from the United States are about to right, if he was ever wrong on the slavery question. return in the California. We believe their disappointment A Daniel come to judgment, undeniably! And then does not follow so much from any doubts they may have as to the existence of great quantities of the piccious ore, as to think of this " melancholy proof that the leaders from the life of toil, exposure and privation to which the

principles, and have always been ready to resort to actually engaged in the mines at about eight thousand; and any expedient by which power may be attained "!!! probably one-half f these are Americans, and an additional eighth Californians. The feeling is very general among the Americans and Californians that foreigners should not be allowed to dig for gold. They think that they alone should be entitled to all the advantages of the mines, and they believe that such course would secure the permanent prosperi ty of the country, by preventing the mines from swallowing up its whole productive industry. Public meetings on the subject are talked of, and it is proposed that memorials be sent to Congress, requesting a law granting permits to dig. bill containing the Wilmot Proviso, should it be presented and authorizing such permits to be given to none but Ameri

There has been considerable difficulty in different portion The people, however, those who are willing to wait patient- of the mines between the whites and Indians. It is impossible to say who were the aggressors in the first instance, not j in in the ' hue and cry ' now attempted to be raised but it is no doubt true that the whites are becoming impressed with the belief that it will be absolutely necessary to

in the mines with security. Two weeks since we published an account of the murder Taylor will sign the bill, if presented to him, says of five Oregonians by the Indians, on the Middle Fork, and gave the names of two of the men killed. We have since learned the names of the other three; they were, Robinson, passed first! Will he not prevent its passage, if he Thompson, and English. On the receipt of this intelligence can! That's the question. Judging by all we have at the Saw Mill, a party of twenty-five Oregonians went in can! That's the question. Judging by all we have yet seen or heard of him, there can be no doubt that we have yet seen or heard of him, there can be no doubt that we have twenty Indians were killed, and fifty or sixty taken prisoners. The prisoners were driven down to Culloma, where all The National Intelligencer has almost admitted as but seven were released. About sundown the seven prison-

were shot, and two succeeded in getting away.

months, many new towns or sites for towns, have been preon this question! It will require democrats for this sented to the citizens of California for the investment of service. Whigs will certainly not "embarrass" him capital, and the town of Benicia, in which the price of lot ran up from fifty to one thousand dollars each, during the month of March, has now more than one rival in its march to " wait patiently," and try the General by his acts. of improvement and population. Among the conspicuous of the new towns or cities that are in progress between this Ah yes! That's just what the South would desire and the gold region, is one projected by Col. J. D. Stevenson also! It would result in giving Slavery a victory by Dr. Wm. C. Parker, George McDougal, and Samuel Norris men have made to develope its resources, and eligible posishut the door after the horse is stolen. No: the peo- tion for a great city, it will indeed be worthy the name they The point selected is a beautiful plain, about thirty-seven

miles from the ocean, through the Bay of San Francisco and river ever known at this point. It is said to be a healthy point of land, and what is by some considered of the utmos importance, the river water at this point is always sweet and pure. Within forty-eight house after the purchase o this site was made, a contract was entered into between Col. Stevenson, and Captain Hammond of the U.S. A, one of and harbors of the coast, Lieut. W. T. Sherman, A. Adj't General to this military division, and Lieut. James Blair, o the Navy, who was one of the exploring expedition, under Capt. Wilkes, for a complete and perfect survey, and buoywould enable the largest class of vessels to navigate in safety the Bay of Suisun. The survey has been made and a chart completed so perfectly marked and buoyed, and the KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that the stairs of our channel pointed out so clearly, that the most perfect stranger will be sent to the United States by the first steamer to be lithographed, and a sufficient number of copies sent here to And keep it before the people that our office has got furnish one to each vessel that will navigate the Bay for said to be conveniently laid out, with broad streets (none less than 75 or more than 100 feet.) and along the entire front on the water, runs a 100 feet street, or rather whatf, having sold out to M. C. Garber, Esq. The Courier, with but the aid of a bridge or stage, the length of a comwill continue, as heretofore, to advocate democratic principles and measures.

for a distance of two miles, and discharge then length of a common plank. We understand that an arrangement has already been made for making this the depot of two steamers coming out to navigate the River Sacramento and San Joacoming out to navigate the River Sacramento and San Joacoming out to navigate the River Sacramento and that quin, which will not come below this new city; and that HISTORY .- Every crisis of revolution in Europe a large and powerful steam tug is to run daily between the large number of buildings, both for stores and dwellings, a this point. A liberal portion of the town plot will be lai

out in public squares, and portions will be reserved for the We have deemed this extended notice of this new city

THE MARKETS -All kinds of piece goods are gradually falling in price, and the prospects are that the arrivals daily anticipated will reduce them still more, and the general impression is that in a few mouths merchandize generally will scarcely bring costs and charges.

Ready made clothing, especially the best articles, com mand good prices, and will probably continue to do so. Provisious of all kinds are in no danger of becoming to

The Journal compares our "miraculous conversion" to that of Paul the Saint! Well, the associahistory of Macauley to the urgent wants of conserva- tion is not very insulting nor disgraceful, for Paul's

> But there was a Judas who betrayed his Master for filthy lucre. Let the Journal be careful that the

O! CRACKEY !- Two State Conventions were held and's hungry millions that they feed on abundance; last week at Jackson. Michigan—one by the Freethat their taxes are cobwebs; that her national debt Soilers and one by the Whigs-for the purpose of

civil and political revolution, having no affinity to unite with the Free Soilers in making a State ticket, and family as a unit of rights, knit together by common ers, after all the knocking at their door by the Whigs interests in the great work of self-government, under to come in, spurned the suppliants, and made a tickthe motto-"do your own thinking, make your own et of their own. The whig convention went so far as to adopt a material portion of the Buffalo Platform But what right have Americans to interfere in the in order to entice the Free Soilers to an embrace! destiny of the English people! This question has The Detroit Free Press says that the President of been asked. Without contending for the right, we the Free Soil convention, suggested as a reply to the

> "No use knocking at the door any more, For you ain't good looking and you cant come in." Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Emperor of Russia is to borrow from the Rothschilds fifty millions of roubles which is equiva-

diction of all the offences of a high grade; and the constitution provides that a citizen arraigned for a criminal offence shall have a " speedy public trial." The Circuit Court feels

bound, under this constitutional provision, to suffer criminal cases to be called up for trial at any time, when a civil case is not actually on trial. The consequence of this is, that criminal cases are ever unexpectedly intervening, and getting precedence over the civil cases, on the days for which the civil cases are set; and civil cases are consequently obliged to be put over, and the parties and witnesses to attend from day to day, -increasing in number every day as the parties and witnesses for that day are added to those who are in attendance upon the causes of the preceding days so put over-until not unfrequently from 100 to 300 witnesses are in attendance, with overwhelming and ruinous costs to the parties. Thus too, in nearly every civil case some one or two material witnesses are worried out, and fail to attend, and the case when called up has to be delayed and balked, until the witness or witnesses can be brought to court on attachment; and thus likewise a multitude of men have to be kept away, day after day, from their farms, shops, and employments, for a paltry compensation to them. ruinous though it be to the parties. And why is all this? Because the same court has criminal and civil jurisdiction, and the criminal causes have the preference. I am told by a late Judge of the Marion Circuit Court (whose name will be given if necessary,) that he has known criminal cases to intervene and put over civil cases roady for trial, so as to cause costs to accumulate against parties litigant at the rate of \$1,000 a day; and I have seen a letter from the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Tippecanoe county, showing that from such circumstances, in an appeal case from a Justice of the Peace to the Tippecanoe Circuit Court, where 17 witnesses were in attendance in the Circuit Court, and judgment given for one dollar, the costs of the case amounted to \$397:24; and the Judge adds that in a precisely similar case in the Common Pleas Court, where eight witnesses were in attendance, the costs amounted to \$36:80; adding nine witnesses more

vor of the court of Common Pleas of a little over \$350. But " D." says the multiplicity of courts always increases litigation and costs. I say they do not. Will he, or any one else, pretend that two courts, of like civil jurisdiction, equal in expense, and located at the same place, would be productive of any more litigation or costs, than one court, of the same jurisdiction, sitting as frequently and as long as both together? But if "D." is so opposed to a multiplicity of courts, he would of course go for abolishing the office of all the country Justices of the Peace, and establish one Justice's office in town to do the business. Or if it is so important to deter citizens from commencing suits, by the prospect of minous costs and interminable delays, and thus compelling them to "compromise" and "settle," (except the headstrong, who will fight it out in spite of delay or costs.) why, then, it would be best to abolish all courts and compel citizens to "compromise" and "settle," upon terms to be dictated by their adversaries, all wanton wrongs which have been perpetrated against them. O, yes! abolish all courts! What silly, old-fashioned men the framers of the constitution must, in "D.'s" opinion, have been, when they provided that every person-poor people included-should have

Circuit Court with two terms and the time limited for its sitting, is entirely sufficient to do the legal business of the people." Well, if the Circuit Court does not do its duty, is that not a reason why we should have another court that will? But that the time limited for the sessions of the Circuit Court is not long enough, is evident from the fact that, winter before last, when the legal business of the county was less than now, Robert B. Duncan, the intelligent county clerk, and nearly the whole bar, petitioned the Legislature to enact that the Marion Circuit Court should hold three terms a year, of four weeks each, with a priviso that, at the January term, the court might sit as much longer as the business thereof might require. And allowing for all cases which the Common Pleas Court has prevented from going to the Circuit Court for its next October term, no intelligent man believes that the cucuit court, with the criminal business on hand, will be able to dispose of the cases which will be on its docket, at its next term. In fact, the prospect is that it will not be able to dispose of the civil cases now ready for trial. But " D" estimates that the Common Pleas Court will be

will need but one; making a difference in favor of the Common Pleas Court of \$270 a year. Here is a direct saving case—making here a saving of \$200; the sheriff will, from the reduction of the number of attachments to be issued, from causes before referred to, get at least \$100 less; the witnesses by the causes being generally tried on the day for which they are set, will get, at least, one fourth less, making a saving here of \$250; the parties will save at least one half of the time they usually less by attachment they

Third. Judge " D." will overrile the opin Supreme Court, and decide these Common Pleas Courts to be unconstitutional. The laws creating both of those courts are public laws, and the courts are bound to take notice of them without their being pleaded, and the Supreme Court has formally entertained an appeal from the Tippecanoe Court of Common Pleas. Would the Supreme Court entertain an appeal from a court having no jurisdiction to try causes? But he says the constitution provides for circuit and inferior courts. That is not true. The constitution provides for "cricuit and other inferior courts." [Art. 4, secs. 1 and 4.] Not satisfied with these objections he insists that the court is unconstitutional because the Judge is made clerk of his own court, and receives emoluments as Judge and clerk. I answer a Justice of the Peace is clerk of his swn court and receives emoluments as judge and clerk. For every investigation of a criminal proceeding upon oath, he gets 50 cents; for every trial and entry of judgment he gets 25 cents; besides his fees for swearing witnesses, issuing

writs, and making entries on his docket.

Fourth. But "D." last objects that while all Europe is struggling for liberty, the regularly elected representatives of the people should elect a Judge of the Common Pleas Court as they do the Judges of the Circuit Court! That is a usurpation fearful indeed! But did " D." ever read that one of the objects of the European struggle was to teach men that offices were not always to be held in the same hands; and that the people were not going further to foster an anistocracy whose off-pring would scoff and mock at their children. "D." must have skipped over that melancholy

Ah! fellow-citizens, the excilement which has been attempted to be created against the Court of Common Pleas, has been gotten up for selfish purposes, by one whose pockets are swollen with the gains with which you have been flooding them for the last 16 years, and who now wishes to create an excitement against that court, not for your benefit, but for the purpose of riding on it again into office, and to ultimately turn into his own pockets the fees which that court has diverted. Think for yourselves; and then your erests will be subserved.

[Volume 1X:::::::Number 6.

For the Indiana State Sentinel. Marion Court of Common Pleas--Again. Mn. EDITOR: -- A writer over the signature of " D." in the tri-weekly Journa! of the 6th inst., has endeavored to excite a popular prejudice against the Marion Court of Common Pleas, by a specious, but idle attempt to show that that court will be productive of "useless fitigation," an unnecessary charge upon the county, is unconstitutional and in deprivation of the right of the people to elect e-mpetent officers. Whether some reasons which did not appear in that article, but were merely personal to the writer-affecting, in a peculiar degiee, his sensitive pecket-nerve-I shall not stop to inquire.

I propose to prove that all of the writer's propositions are First. The con-titution of our State provides that " every person, for an injury done him, in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law; and right and justice administered without denial or delay. [Sec. 11] What then is " n-eless litigation?" Is it exciting " uscless litigation " to afford to every citizen speedy rediest for wrongs for which the constitution has provided that he shall have remedy, by law, without dental or delay? And is it despensing with useless litigation to have courts so orafraid to prosecute for the redress of wrongs in them, lest, from inevitable delays, the costs, if the issue should be adverse, or the defendant break up, would not only deprive them of their redress, but eat up their estates? With great

deference to " D." it appears to me that " useless litigation ? occurs where a court, from the mode of its organization, or the duration of its terms, compels parties, unnecessarily, to appear from day to day, and term to term, with their witnesses, at ruinous costs, and to meet each other frequently at the bar and overhear the disputes of counsel, whereby the most angry feelings are constantly engendered. The dispensing with " useless litigation" would appear to me to occur, where a court was so organized that causes would be tried, with almost perfect certainty, on the day for which they were set, where continuances would only be allowed, when the rights of the parties were shown to urgently demand them, and where the parties should meet each other but once, and the cause be then tried with the least possible costs. Let us see then, which would be least calculated to promote "useless litigation"-the Court of Common Pleas or the Circuit Court. The Court of Common Pleas has no jurisdiction of criminal offences; the Circuit Court has juris-

to make the number equal to that of the other case, would, he says, have increased the costs to \$45:80. Thus making in this single case, in the matter of costs, a difference in fa-

redress for their wrongs, in courts of justice, without denial or delay! But "D." thinks, if the court and bar do their duty, " the

more expensive than the Circuit Court. Let us compare. The Common Pleas Court has no associate judges. Estimating the terms at four weeks each, here is a saving, in ayear, over the Circuit Court, in this item, of \$288. In the Circuit Court, on arcount of the criminal business, the Sheriff employs six bailiffs, at \$1:50 a day, for at least three weeks in a term; in the Common Pleas Court, he says he to the county of \$558 a year. And I may add that the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Tippecanoe county, whose uprightness and veracity could be questioned by none who know him, says, in his letter above referred to, that the expense of that court to Tippecanoe county is less than onehalf of that of the Tippecanoe Circuit Court. Taking " D's " estimate of the expenses of suitors to be correct for the Circuit Court, it can safely be estimated that the expenses will be much reduced in the Common Pleas Court. Lawyers will charge less—say \$2 less on each side of a case—because suits will be tried promptly and fees realized early—making here a saving over the Circuit Court of \$800 a year. The clerk of the Common Pleas Court will get, by reducing the continuance and other entries and the number of attachments and other writs issued, on an average, \$1 less in each one half of the time they usually lose by attendance at the Circuit Court, thus saving to themselves, say \$2.50 a case, Pleas Court, of over \$1500 a year; and a saving to the county, in two items, of \$558 a year.

fair means.

The Resurrection of Dry Bones. BY AUGUSTINE DUGANNE.

Nations are built of men! The mighty frams Of that hoge skeleton-a State-

Govern me with it priest or potentate-Is evermore the same : Bones, sinews, flesh and blood of human kind,

Moulded together and made one, By that tremendous charm—the Mind; And ruled, if ruin it would shun, By one great band of brotherhood-Swayed for one object-human good! But if the mind be perished-if the heart Of Brotherhood, from which alone All the life-blood of Liberty must start-

If this be trampled down-Then sinks a nation from its living state, Back to the mouldering skeleton! Such has been, such will be its fate. As Israel's prophet looked upon-A valley filled with human bones, Dry, senseless, soulless, as the stones:

Only the breath of God and Prophecy Can bid such crumbling bones arise; Only the voice which through all nature cries, Man is by birthright FREE-

Only the glorious gospel preached from Heaven, Teaching that Paradise is in Earth-And to all mankind given-

Only this gospel can restore The skeleton to life once more!

From the Washington Union.

Gen. Cass and Col. Webb. We copy the following very extraordinary article from the New York Evening Post. The statement of Col. Webb represents Gen. Cass as privately believing in one set of political principles, while he publicly, and as a "party man," prof-sses another. We regard this statement of Col. Webb as incredible, and believe that he has wholly misunderstood, and therefore misrepresented, the views of General Cass. We cannot entertain a doubt, that he has done gross injustice to General Cass, and that no such political principles were ever "privately revealed" to Col. Webb. Indeed, it is but a poor return for the hospitality he has enjoyed, to give circulation to such random assertions. In advance of any authority from General Cass, we do not besitate to contradict a statement which, if true, will result in so much injury to his reputation and standing with the American people. But, as General Cass cannot in justice to himself or his friends remain silent under such an imputation, we wait for his answer; and if it shall confirm the statement of Col. Webb, we will do both-parties jus-

From the New York Evening Post. ARCADIANS BOTH .- It perhaps, is due from us, as on act of simple justice to both Gen. Cass and Col. Webb of the Courier and Enquirer, to publish the following testimony by the latter, to the political and personal virtues of the former.

tice by giving it a place in our columns.

As it is too nice a question of morals for us, we cave it to our readers to determine at their leisure which of the two figures most advantageously in the picture here drawn-the one who, for the sake of party, ambition, and spoils, is represented as false to his own real political principles and opinions, as privately entertained and revealed to his whig friend; or the ther, who not only can look with enthusiasm upon the "sterling honesty" of such a character, but actually thus presents it to the public admiration, without the smallest suspicion of the spectacle he is exhibiting alike of his friend and himself;

"The readers of the Courier and Enquirer are well aware that, in all the relations of private life, no man stands higher in my estimation than Lewis Cass; and those who recollect his course at Paris in preventing France becoming a party to the quintuple treaty in regard to the slave trade, which England designed to be a warrant for re-instituting 'the right of search' upon the high seas under the protection of the European powers, and his subsequent defence of that course, will not doubt his abilities. If, in the late contest, he had represented his own principles, instead of the principles of the democratic party, I have no hesitation in saying that I should have rejoiced in his election. But that was not the fact. A party man in the strictest sense of the term, he consented to become the candidate of his party, and would, if elected, honestly and honorably have carried out its pleages. He is, I am quite sure, as much apposed to the ex-tension of slavery into territory now free as I am; and he is, beyond all doubt, the friend of internal improvements and of a protective tariff. And yet, strange as it may appear, he was the candidate of a party which was oledged to a course hostile to his own views on all these great questions; and if elected, he would have honestly carried out their pledges instead of his own views. Under these circumstances, I of course, in common with all who are opposed to the doctrines of locofocoism, labored zealously to defent its candidate. I could have rejoiced in the election of Lewis Cass to the Presidency; but I rejoiced without bounds in the defeat of Lewis Cass, pledged to suppot the principles of the lococloco national convention instead of his own sound political views and opinions. But this is all past. I still entertain, as i ever have, the warmest hiendship for General Cass; and know that a more honest man does not live, although I differ from him in toto in regard to party obligations. In my judgment he is in principle a whig, bound by party ties and party fealty to the democracy; and I know him too well to believe that he will ever be unfaithful to what he deems his obligation to party. In all human probability, therefore, we shall always be politically opposed; but I take pleasure in bearing testimony now, as I uniformly did during the late presidential canvass, to his sterling honesty, and to his possessing, in as great a degree as any man I ever knew, every quality which renders man estimable in the relations of private life."

It is, moreover, pleasing to witness the impartial application between these two distinguished public men-kindred spirits, shall we say !-of the good old rule of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you." The above is an extract from an editorial letter to the Courier and Enquirer, dated Detroit, June 21st. Gen. Cass's newspaper, the Detroit Free Press, of June 20th, thus tickles on the other side:

JAMES WATSON WEBB .- The whig press of New York are nearly unanimous in censuring Gen. Taylor and his cabinet for the slight to Col. Webb, who was an applicant, backed with strong "documents," for the mission to Mad-rid. There is something strange in the action of the adninistration, for Col. Webb rendered yeoman service to Gen. Taylor, and that he possesses the requisite talent for

the station no one will question.

There is one thing in Col. Webb, that entitles him to the respect of democrats, and perhaps this very thing has injured him with the cabal at Washington, and that is, e never attacks the private character of a political opponent. Immediately after the nomination of General Cass, in 1848, Col. Webb, in his paper, took occasion to say, that he was one of the ablest and purest men in the Union -that it elected, which he hoped would not be the case, his administration would be creditable to the nation.

WHOLESALE SEDUCTION, &c .- A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, under date of June 8th, tells a horrible story, in effect as follows: "Of three sisters in one family at that place, two have been positively seduced (one having become a mother, another being encients) and a third is rumored to have shared a like fate, all being the unsuspecting victims, it is alleged, of one man, Jonathan Gibbons Mills, a surgeon dentist, from Lancaster city. While addressing the elder sister, he had been forbidden the house by the father, on ache compromised with a poor girl; but he afterwards or in all, \$1,000. Thus, allowing for the Judge's compensa-tion, there will be an actual saving to suitors in the Common at his office, and, promising marriage to each, they covertly got the artless sisters to meet him separately so relied upon his attachment that neither made a confidant of the other. Mills is a widower, but he is suspected of having made way with his wife by un-

He was arrested and taken before Squire Snyder on warrant for fornication and bastardy. Not being able to procure bail, he offered to marry the mother of the child; but the ruin of the next youngest daughter being now made known, the popular feeling savored strongly of the application of Judge Lynch's code to the culprit, while the father, almost distracted with sorrow, loaded his musket, intending to have summary vengeance on the despoiler of his peace and of his family. The villain to save himself from being lynched, made a speedy retreat to jail, where he now is awaiting the various actions which will result in some seven to ten years in the penitentiary."

THE DEAD COME TO LIFE .- A most singular affair occurred on the side of the hill, near Mt. Adams, on Thursday afternoon. An elderly lady, who had but the day previous followed to the grave her husband, was taken with the same malady, cholera, on the following morning, and ere the setting of the sun, she was clothed in the garments of death, ready to be lowered in her last resting place. During the night, a noise was heard, and on proceeding to the place from whence it came, what was the astonishment of her friends to behold the supposed deceased in an upright position, pale and haggard, presenting a picture beyond the power of description. It was evident that that she had been laboring under the influence of narcotics, which caused temporary suspension of the animal functions. She was stripped of her shroud, and is now in a fair way of recovery .- Cincinnati Comnercial, 9th.